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June 5/92
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PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered to the Royal College of Physicians

On MONDAY, the 11th of APRIL, 1892

BY

THE PRESIDENT

SIR ANDREW CLARK, BART., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

London

JOHN BALE & SONS

87-89, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

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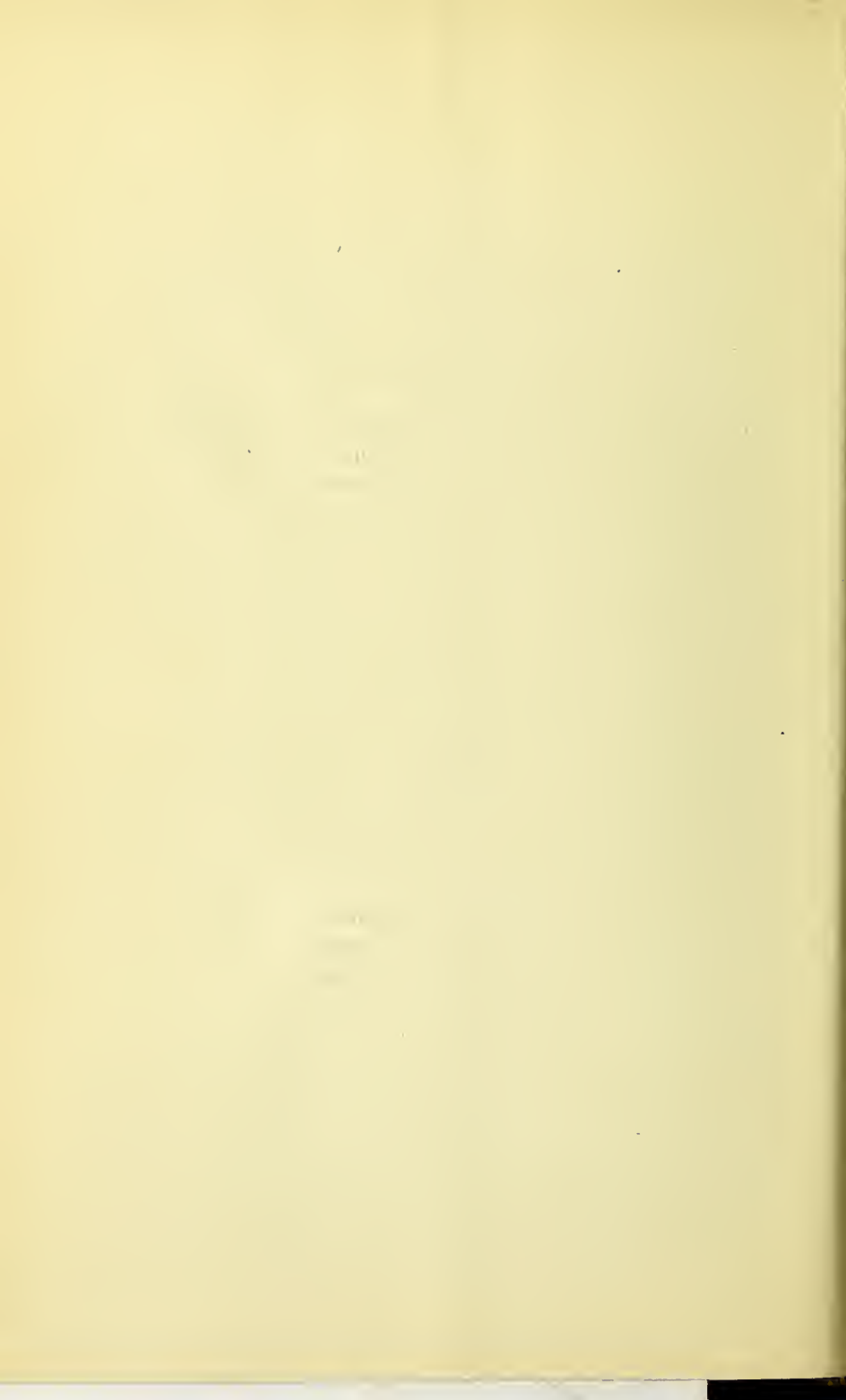
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ANNUAL ADDRESS, 1892.

THE Presidential year ending to-day, has been one of the most interesting, eventful, and difficult, of all the recent years of our Collegiate life. Most of the events occurring in it have been satisfactory; and have enlarged our relations, increased our influence, and improved our position in society, and in the State. A few have been unsatisfactory; and one of them, the challenge by the General Medical Council, of a long cherished privilege has proved, from the circumstances of it even humiliating. Assuredly if the laws of the corporate resemble those of the individual life, we have had abundant opportunities, by contending with difficulties, of acquiring additional strength for fresh encounters, and of making our strongest antagonists our greatest helpers. This is indeed what has happened; for to the new difficulties which lie before us in the course of the coming year, and they are many, I feel sure that we can carry fuller knowledge, a truer insight, and greater power.

The numbers of the various grades of persons connected with the College in January, 1892, amounted to 5,251, an increase, on the whole, of 419, as compared with 4,832, which completed the record in January, 1891.

We have lost by death 12 Fellows, 14 Members, 2 Licentiates before 1861, 4 Extra Licentiates, and, as far as we can learn, 28 Licentiates. We have lost by resignation 1 Member.

During the same period we have added to the College, 9 Fellows, 38 Members, and 464 Licentiates. Furthermore, conjointly with the College of Surgeons, we have granted 43 Diplomas in Public Health. In January, 1892, the College Lists of our various grades stood thus:—296 Fellows, 477

Members, 7 Licentiates before 1861, 26 Extra Licentiates, 4,445 Licentiates. These numbers amounted together to 5,251. To this number may be added 139 Diplomates in Public Health.

THE REGISTRAR.

I have said that the year now closing has been one of the busiest of all our recent years. The Fellows will at once understand what this has meant for the Registrar. What labour of copying minutes, of writing letters, of assisting at conferences, of holding personal interviews, of attending Censors' Boards, Committees of Management and conjoint Examinations, of recording the proceedings of Committees, of going hither and thither on occasions arising unexpectedly, and of striving to reconcile differences, and promote unity and strength of action ; and they will not be surprised to hear that his self-effacing efforts to overtake these difficult and increasing labours have invaded his nights, often robbed him of sleep, and put his health in jeopardy. It could not, indeed, be otherwise ; for whilst the work has been doubled, the agents for doing it have been halved. I am confident that the College will not permit this most conscientious and devoted of its officers to suffer unnecessarily ; and that the Fellows will make speedy provision for giving him further assistance in his work.

REVISED EDITION OF THE BYE LAWS.

In March last, the College appointed a Committee of past and present Officers, to issue a Revised Edition of the Bye Laws. From this date until June, the Registrar, admirably assisted by Mr. Fleming, was engaged in the work of preparing a draft reprint of the Bye Laws. In this draft were incorporated all the additions and alterations enacted by the College since 1886 ; the repealed laws were omitted ; the provisions of the Medical Act of 1886 were

set forth ; a more accurate transcript of the Charter of Incorporation was supplied than that hitherto printed ; and the Index, left out of the last edition, was restored. The draft reprint, thus prepared, and accompanied by an explanatory letter from the Registrar, was forwarded to every member of the Committee, for his consideration and revision. After many meetings and discussions, the Committee finished its work and reported to the College on the 17th December. The Revised Edition of the Bye Laws was adopted for the first time on the 13th January ; and after the incorporation of certain alterations by Sir Arthur Watson, was finally adopted by the College on the 28th January of the present year.

FINANCES.

During last year, the financial position of the College caused considerable anxiety to the Treasurer. The large outlay necessarily connected with the building and equipment of the New Laboratories still continued, while the receipts from the examinations had suffered a marked diminution, as compared with previous years. The Treasurer, however, expressed his belief that the current year would see a much more favourable result ; and that expectation has been realized. The receipts from examinations have regained their former level ; the extraordinary expenditure has now ceased ; and although the working expenses of the Laboratories have risen much above the proposed limit of a thousand pounds per annum for each college, it is hoped that on the transactions of the year a satisfactory balance will be left.

In consequence of some misgivings current last year as to our financial position on the Embankment ; especially in view of any considerable falling off in the number of candidates for the conjoint qualification, Mr. Grabham, the College Accountant, has during the past winter, gone over the Accounts with Mr. Hallett, our able and excellent Secretary, in order to form an opinion of the conjoint undertaking from a commercial point of view ; and, it is satisfactory to learn, that their report is altogether favourable.

Nevertheless, in view of possible contingencies, such as might arise from the institution of a New University, with Degrees in Medicine, especially if conferring a qualification to practice, it has been suggested that it would be a prudent course on the part of this College to form a Sinking Fund for the purpose of reducing, and of ultimately replacing, the capital sum of £30,000 which we have invested in the Examination Hall and Laboratories.

The troubles lately encountered about the Farms belonging to the College, have at length been settled, in so far as that they are both let ; and, although the rentals have been greatly reduced, that result could not be avoided in these days of agricultural depression. The arrangement is probably as favourable to the College as any that could have been made in the circumstances in which we were placed.

THE NEW LABORATORIES.

Quarterly Reports have been presented to the College by the Laboratories' Committee, setting forth the condition of the Laboratories, and the nature and character of the work done therein. About twenty persons have been therein engaged in original research, and the results achieved by some of the investigators have proved of a high order. The enquiry of Dr. Sidney Martin into "The Chemical Products of Infective Micro-Organisms," may be mentioned in illustration.

At the suggestion of the Laboratories Committee, a Series of Lectures was delivered in the Examination Hall, during December last. The first Lecture on Laboratory Work was delivered by the Director, Dr. Sims Woodhead ; the second, on the "Destruction of Micro-Organisms by Amœboid Cells," by Dr. Armand Ruffer ; and the third, on "Some points connected with the Pathology of the Blood," by Dr. A. E. Wright. These lectures, which were exceedingly interesting and instructive, greatly enlarged our views of the directions in which bacteriological research was going ; and of the issues to which it was likely to lead. The Fellows are to be congratulated on the importance of this department of our

Collegiate life, and the Laboratories Committee on the happy success, which hitherto has crowned their active and exemplary interest in the work.

FOUNDATION LECTURES.

The Harveian Oration was delivered by Dr. Howship Dickinson. It was a very able, scholarly, and original performance. Felicitous in language, fertile in illustration, full of far-reaching thoughts, and remarkable for the ingenuity of its application of recent knowledge to the solution of some complex problems in Pathology, it bears witness to the value of that union which unites in one the Scholar with the Physician.

The Bradshaw Lecture on Duodenal Dyspepsia was delivered by Dr. Allchin ; the Croonian Lectures on the Progress of Discovery relating to Acute Infectious Diseases were delivered by Dr. Burdon Sanderson ; the Milroy Lectures on the Physical and Mental Condition of School Children, were delivered by Dr. Warner ; the Gulstonian Lectures on the Chemical Pathology of Diphtheria, were delivered by Dr. Sidney Martin ; and the Lumleian Lectures on the Etiology of Disease, by Dr. Pye Smith.

I regret that the exceptional pressure put upon the time at my disposal for this Address, by the urgency of other topics, prevents me from entering into any critical analysis of these interesting and instructive lectures, each in its own way admirable ; and all of them in relation, either to the advancement of scientific knowledge, or to the improvement of practice, worthy of the best examples of our Foundation Discourses. The lectures of Dr. Burdon Sanderson constitute one of the most important contributions recently made to our knowledge of the nature and conditions of disease ; they carry us into another, and as yet, only partially explored world ; they introduce us to new forms of thought and language ; they reveal to us relations of diseased states, and of these to the phenomena of disease hitherto unknown ; and they have opened before us prospects of preventing, or of controlling,

disease, to which, at present, we can assign no limits. Such lectures as these, to persons of competent powers of reflection, are unanswerable arguments in support of our obedience to the injunction of our father, Harvey, that we should search out nature by way of experiment, and devote the fruits of our search to the service of men.

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES.

The subject of the nomination of a Committee to undertake the decennial revision of the nomenclature of diseases was in May last brought under the notice of the President and Registrar of the College by Dr. Ord to whose invaluable services as Secretary to the former Committee, our College is deeply indebted.

Much difficulty was encountered in finding a Fellow of the College having the requisite qualifications and sufficient time at his disposal to undertake the difficult and responsible duties of Secretary to the New Committee; and it was not until the summer, and only on the condition of postponing the undertaking until the spring, that the services of Dr. Payne were secured for this important position.

At the January meeting of the College a new Revision Committee was appointed; and the Directors-General of the Army and Navy Medical Departments, Sir George Buchanan of the Local Government Board, and Dr. Ogle of the Registrar General's Office, with several distinguished Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, were invited to join. The Committee was invested with power to add to its numbers, with the approval of the President, such persons as were thought specially capable of assisting in its work. The Committee met on the 26th February when the nomination by the President of Dr. Payne as Secretary was confirmed, Dr. Bristowe was elected Chairman, and a Sub-Committee on Classification was appointed. The Committee, now finally enlarged in various directions, is actively at work.

RELATIONS WITH THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Our relations with the Royal College of Surgeons are all that could be desired ; and it is but just to say that to the conciliatory attitude of its Council, to its efforts to minimise differences, to reconcile conflicting views, to make concessions where concessions were possible, to promote unity of interests and of action, and to achieve all that was best for the good of the public and the interests of the profession we owe the successful solution of some of the most difficult problems which have ever engaged our consideration. I recognize the practical wisdom displayed by both bodies in bringing about this happy result. May it be long maintained ; for in proportion to our unity of action must be our strength and success in the management of Medical affairs.

RELATIONS WITH THE STATE.

Our relations with the various departments of Government have become closer, more cordial and more influential. They have consulted us on those affairs of Public Health and Practical Medicine which naturally and justly connect this College with the State ; and we have been able to render them important services in the Constitution of Royal Commissions and in the organization of Medical Boards.

It seems to me desirable both for the welfare of the public and the status of the profession that the closeness and cordiality of our relations should be maintained and advanced.

It was only in virtue of those improved relations that the Minister of War conceded to Military Medical Officers their just claims to substantive rank which had been so long resolutely refused.

OBITUARIES.

SIR HENRY COOPER.

SIR HENRY COOPER was born at Hull in 1807, became a pupil of Dr. Fielding's in 1823, and in 1828 entered as a student at University College London, where he gained several prizes and was otherwise distinguished. In 1830 Sir Henry became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries. Soon afterwards he engaged in the study of Medicine at Edinburgh, and the following year proceeded for the same purpose to Paris. In 1831 Sir Henry entered into partnership with Mr. Lunn, of Hull. In 1840 he took the degree of Bachelor, and in 1841 of Doctor of Medicine in the University of London. About this time he was Surgeon to the Hull Infirmary; and in 1843, he was admitted to the Honorary Fellowship of the College of Surgeons. In 1844 Sir Henry became Physician to the Hull Infirmary, and from this date until 1854 he was not only occupied with the duties of a large practice, but was also actively engaged in service to his native town. In 1854 he was elected Mayor of Hull, and was Knighted in recognition of his professional eminence and of his municipal services. For some years afterwards he was Chairman of the Board of Management of the Hull Infirmary and President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society. In 1860 Sir Henry was promoted to the Fellowship of this College. In 1887 he retired from practice, took up his residence at Norwood, and until 1891 he was a constant attendant at the College Meetings. In the beginning of the latter year Sir Henry returned to Hull, where after a lingering illness he died on the 21st of May.

Sir Henry was the author of two works of considerable ability and importance—one on the “Medical Topography and Vital Statistics of Hull,” and the other an “Address on Medicine,” contributed to the Transactions of the Provincial Medical Association.

Sir Henry Cooper was a man of high character, of wide culture and of great public usefulness. Modest in manner, genial in intercourse and ever ready to help, he was much

beloved by his friends, respected by the profession, and held in the highest regard by the town for which he had done so much. Sir Henry was a happy example of those general practitioners, who by strength and excellence of character, by service to the community, and by loyalty to the highest traditions of the profession, rise to the dignity of the Fellowship of the College.

ROBERT MARTIN, M.D.

ROBERT MARTIN was born at Clapham in 1827, was educated at the Clapham Grammar School, obtained a Tancred Scholarship, and in 1844 entered the University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in several departments of knowledge. Soon after this he became a medical student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1851 he took the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine at Cambridge, and proceeded to continue his medical studies at the schools of Göttingen, Vienna, and Paris. In 1854 he was admitted to the Membership of this College, became an Assistant Physician to St. Bartholomew's, and discharged the duties of Lecturer on Natural Philosophy in its Medical School. In 1855 he was appointed to the Military Hospital at Smyrna, and rendered excellent medical service during the greater part of the Crimean War. In 1859 he took his Degree of Doctor of Medicine at Cambridge, and was elected a Fellow of this College. About this time he became Warden of St. Bartholomew's Medical College, and lectured on forensic medicine. In 1865 Dr. Martin became full Physician to St. Bartholomew's. In the years 1873, 1875, and 1876 he was on the Council of the College; in 1878 he became a Censor, and discharged with distinction the duties of that office. In 1873 Dr. Martin's health began to fail, and he resigned his hospital appointments. From 1870 to near the time of his death, in 1891, Dr. Martin took a steady but unostentatious interest in the affairs of the College; and in the transaction of its financial business his counsel was always of the greatest value.

Dr. Martin was neither a writer nor an investigator, but in his "Cases from the Wards," and in his preface to the works

of Dr. Latham, he exhibited literary and professional powers of a high order. He was a sound physician with much diagnostic insight, kind to the sick, wise in council, a thorough man of business, somewhat reserved in his manners, but upright in all his relations.

HENRY MONRO, M.D.

HENRY MONRO was born in London in 1817, and educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Oxford. He entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a student in 1840, and in 1844 he took the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine at Oxford.

Dr. Monro was appointed Physician to St. Luke's Hospital in 1848, and in the course of the same year he was promoted to the Fellowship of this College. He became a Censor in 1861, again in 1862, and again, for the third time, in 1863. In this year also he received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Oxford.

In 1864 Dr. Monro was elected President of the Medico-Psychological Association, appointed Consulting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and became a Councillor of the College. He also held the the same office in 1865, in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

From this time until 1891, when he fell a victim to influenza, Dr. Monro was remarkable for his erect figure, his youthful appearance, his pleasant expression, his physical activity, and his active interest in affairs. The caprices of a shrill voice rather increased than lessened the interest with which one listened to his critical sallies.

Dr. Monro was a man of high and unblemished character, of considerable ability, of many artistic gifts, of a genial and loving nature, fond of social intercourse, and given to good works. He represented a class of physicians, remarkable for their culture and scholarship, now disappearing before the exactions of modern science. It is somewhat unusual to find that a man with Dr. Monro's academic training, his fine culture, and his artistic tastes, should be at once a Liberal in religion, and a Radical in politics. Nevertheless, in his later years at least, such was the case. But as his sympathies were wide, and his tolerance of difference complete, his opinions

never disturbed his friendships, or made his arguments wound. Accepting as Divine the Christian faith, he strove to manifest his loyalty, not by discussing its doctrines, but living its life.

Dr. Monro was in his department an excellent physician. He wrote monographs on Stammerers, on Insanity, on Reform in Private Lunatic Asylums, and on the Nomenclature of Insanity. In his monograph on Insanity Dr. Monro revived, in a modified form, a theory of insanity which, fitting in with the course of modern research and philosophical speculation, has been not only approved by many authorities, but has been adopted by Dr. Hughlings Jackson in his remarkable papers on the Evolution and Dissolution of the Nervous System.

Dr. Monro was the last of a series of five physicians—all of whom I learn from the Roll of the College* were educated at Oxford, Fellows of this College, distinguished in the practice of medicine, endowed with artistic gifts, the friends of artists, and the patrons of art. Portraits of the five physicians hang on the College walls, and the portraits of the two last members of the series were painted by Henry Monro.

Dr. Monro took an unfailing interest in the affairs of the College. He was always on the side of careful progress, and in the College Club those who knew him intimately loved him well and miss him much.

SIR GEORGE EDWARD PAGET.

SIR GEORGE EDWARD PAGET was born in 1809. The seventh son of Mr. Samuel Paget, of Yarmouth. Sir George belonged to a highly gifted family, which has also given to us a brother still happily here, whose life and work have gained for him the affectionate veneration of the whole profession.

Sir George was educated at Charterhouse School, and in

* "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians," by our librarian, Dr. Munk: a work which has risen to the first rank in biographical literature; and displays at their best those qualities of patience, accuracy, insight, impartiality, and judgment necessary to a great historian.

1827 proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge. He studied medicine at Cambridge and afterwards at St Bartholomew's Hospital and at Paris. In 1831 he was eighth wrangler; in 1832 he was elected a Fellow of Caius College; and in 1833 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at Cambridge. In 1839 he was advanced to the Doctorate of Medicine and was elected a Fellow of the College. About this time he became Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Linacre Lecturer in Physic at St. John's College; and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society and of the Cambridge Medical Society. In 1851 Sir George was President of the British Medical Association; and became a Member of the Council, of the Senate, and of the General Board of Studies of the University of Cambridge. In the same year he relinquished his Fellowship and commenced practice in Cambridge.

In 1864 Sir George was elected representative of Cambridge University on the General Medical Council. He was the Harveian Orator of 1866. In 1872 he became Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and President of the General Medical Council. In 1885 the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath was conferred upon him in recognition of his services to the University of Cambridge and of his position as President of the General Medical Council.

From this time Sir George continued actively occupied in affairs until January of the present year when his long laborious and useful life was closed.

Sir George Paget was an able, intellectual and accomplished man. An acute observer, broad in his views, rapid in the discovery of relations, calm in controversy, conciliatory in manner, prompt and strong in judgment, and just in all his ways he was well qualified for practical affairs and became an important power in the University to which he was warmly attached. To his unflagging devotion, to his patient endeavours, to his prudent counsels, and to his high probity is due in no inconsiderable part the recent remarkable development of the Medical School of Cambridge, begun by Humphry and carried on by others. His labours, however, were not

confined to the Medical Faculty. They extended also to the general working of the University. Few had a wider or truer ideal than he of the constitution of a University. Whilst he contended for the necessity of such a general education as would train the mind as an instrument for the discovery of truth ; he also contended for the duty of the University to give technical instruction and to promote research.

Sir George Paget had not the gift of eloquent speech. He was neither a writer nor an investigator. He gave us no new knowledge, nor did he put any old knowledge into a fresh setting. But he had other distinctions perhaps of equal value. He devoted a long life to the duties of his position ; he served well and wisely the University in which he taught ; he was a good citizen and promoted the higher interests of the community in which he dwelt ; he was an able teacher and helpful to his younger brethren ; he had a keen sense of duty and of honour ; he cared for all who were in sickness and in sorrow ; he was a loyal and genial friend ; and no one went to him for help, and, deserving it, was ever turned empty away.

SIR JAMES RISDON BENNETT.

SIR JAMES RISDON BENNETT was born in 1809. He was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas, of Sheffield, subsequently studied at the University of Edinburgh, where in 1833 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For some years thereafter he travelled abroad and returned to England in 1842. In 1846 Sir James became a Lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital, and the same year was promoted to the Fellowship of this College. About this time also he was appointed Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and Physician to the "Orphan Working School" at Haverstock Hill. In 1857 Sir James became a Censor of this College and full Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1863 he became a Councillor of the College and also Examiner in Medicine, and was appointed Croonian Lecturer. He was the Lumleian Lecturer for 1870 ; and in 1871 he became Censor for the second time. In 1876 Sir James

attained the highest distinction of the College, and occupied with success the Presidential chair from that year until 1881. In 1878 he obtained the Fellowship of the Royal Society; and in 1881 the well-deserved honour of knighthood was conferred upon him.

In the year 1850 until the year of his death in 1891 Sir Risdon Bennett took an active and unremitting interest in the affairs of the College. And over them his clear insight, his knowledge of affairs, his business habits, his vigorous judgment, his independent character and his tenacity of purpose, amounting on occasions almost to obstinacy, enabled him to exercise a powerful influence for good.

A clear sensible and earnest speaker, the author of a "Treatise on Hydrocephalus," to which in 1842 was awarded the Fothergillian Medal of the Medical Society of London, of a Croonian Lecture on "Bronchitis," delivered in 1863, and of the Lumleian Lectures on "Cancerous and other Intrathoracic Growths," delivered in 1871, all productions of high merit, Sir Risdon Bennett was not distinguished either by his literary performances or by his scientific gifts; and I doubt if he ever cordially adjusted himself to the environment begotten of recent bacteriological research. His strength lay in his general excellence as a practical physician, in the possession of a strong individuality, in his knowledge and management of practical affairs, in his judgments of men, in an independent and upright character, and in the depth and solidity of his religious convictions. A dissenter by inheritance and conviction, he nevertheless devoted a great part of his time to the religious life of all evangelical denominations; and it was only the advocates of what are called extreme Catholic principles, who did not find in him an active and an unfailing helper. Sir Risdon had at no time a large practice, but he was the Medical Pope of Nonconformists.

One of the last of the Puritans, Sir Risdon was a man of seriousness, of strictness, of high endeavour, who leaned towards justice rather than towards love; a man of righteousness, who subordinated his interests and his desires to that which he thought pure and true and good; a man who nevertheless loved communion with his fellow-men, and the austere

serenity of whose countenance would on pleasant occasions break into ripples of genial humour and show you how the natural tendencies of his heart could get the better of the formal expressions of his faith. The College owes much to his long and faithful service, and we his brethren owe more to the example of his simple, useful, high and blameless life.

HENRY GAWEN SUTTON, M.B., F.R.C.P.

HENRY GAWEN SUTTON was born at Middlesborough in 1836, studied medicine at King's College, and in 1858 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University of London. He then started in general practice in Holloway, but continued concurrently his medical studies at Guy's Hospital.

In 1863 Dr. Sutton withdrew from general practice, became a member of this College, and was appointed Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. In 1866 he became Pathologist to the London Hospital, and in 1867 Assistant Physician to that institution. There he laboured for many years in the teaching of Pathological Anatomy and Clinical Medicine. In 1870 he was promoted to the Fellowship of this College. In 1876 he became full Physician to the London Hospital, actively assisted in the reconstitution of the Medical School, and was appointed Lecturer on Pathology.

About this time Dr. Sutton gave up his house in Finsbury Square, went to reside permanently in Sevenoaks, and came daily to London for the continuance of his consulting work. This was the happiest period of his life; for he was a passionate lover of nature, and in wandering alone through the Kentish lanes, and musing over the rich brown earth, the flower-enamelled fields, the companies of trees, the tinkling waters, the browsing cattle, and the great sky enfolding the multitudinous things completing the beauty of rural life, he experienced inexpressible delight. To this delight he often gave quaint expression; and now and then, when the sounds of a horn were heard among the echoing hills, the neighbours knew that they were listening to Dr. Sutton's hymns of joy and praise.

In the early part of 1891 Dr. Sutton was attacked by influenza. He convalesced very slowly, and before he was well in sight of health an attack of pneumonia terminated his life on the 9th of June, 1891.

In whatever way you chose to consider Dr. Sutton, you were compelled to admit that he was a remarkable man. In the build of his body, in the cast and expression of his countenance, in the form of his mental constitution, in the strength of his moral beliefs, in his detestation of mere utilities, and in his craving for spiritual ideals, in his characteristics as a physician, and in his work as a teacher and an investigator, there were an assemblage, a concurrence, and a convergence of circumstances, which could be adequately expressed only by one word—the word genius; and assuredly in a sense true if not large, Dr. Sutton was a man of genius. He had in him the divine faculty of awaking youth from its lower to its higher life, and of inspiring some of those who came within the sphere of his influence with ideas which moved them to new thoughts, to high endeavours, and to the enthusiasm of work.

Dr. Sutton was a man of considerable intellectual power, of great moral strength, quaint in some of his modes of thought and speech, and of such fine artistic gifts that it seemed as if only culture and opportunity were required to turn him into an artist, a musician, or a poet.

He was fond of deep-sea soundings, and of scientific paradoxes, and in all that he thought or said, or looked, or did, there was a savour of mysticism which attracted his younger brethren, and fascinated many who stayed and listened to his utterances.

Dr. Sutton was a popular teacher, and was respected and beloved by his students. This arose not so much from the fulness of his knowledge, or the clearness or force of his expositions of it. It arose out of the fact that he was able to make them think; that his mystical sayings turned them towards high ideals; and that the manifestations of an affectionate nature begot an affection which was returned.

Dr. Sutton was not a scholar. His range of study and of research was narrow, and he was not eager to readjust his

opinions to the new results of fresh investigations. But within the sphere of his work he displayed acuteness, patience, thoroughness, insight, fidelity. To the conclusions which he drew from his investigations he held fast, in spite of all opposition. This gave to the expression of his views an air of dogmatic assurance sometimes disagreeable to his contemporaries and unfavourable to himself.

Dr. Sutton rendered good service to the medicine of to-day. He pursued into all its most important ramifications the doctrine of fibrosis, first clearly propounded by Dr. Handfield Jones. He revived the study of the natural history of disease, and gave remarkable illustrations of its importance in practical medicine. In conjunction with Sir William Gull he endeavoured, in his dissertations on Arterio-Capillary Fibrosis to recast our views of the relations existing between Bright's Disease, Vascular Changes, and the Condition of the Blood. He was a disbeliever in the curative action of drugs ; and in accordance with the earlier traditions of the school in which he received his practical training, he regarded alcohol as the most successful agent in the treatment of acute disease, and opium as the best means, of any account, for the relief of pain.

Dr. Sutton rendered great services of abiding advantage to the Medical School of the London Hospital ; and there, where you could best learn what he was and what he did, he will long live beloved and honoured by those who teach and are taught therein.

WILLIAM HENRY STONE, M.B.

WILLIAM HENRY STONE, was born in London in 1830, educated in the first place at the Charterhouse and afterwards at Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours in classics and became a Scholar of Balliol College. In 1854 he began the study of medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he distinguished himself in every subject included in the medical curriculum. In 1856 he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University of Oxford, the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons, and the Membership of our own

body. For some years after this he travelled abroad and pursued his studies at several Continental schools. In 1861 he returned to London, and became Registrar to St. Thomas's Hospital, Assistant Physician to the Brompton Hospital, and Physician to the Surrey Dispensary. In 1863 he was promoted to the Fellowship of our College. In 1868 he became Assistant Physician, and in 1879, full Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. In the Medical School he lectured successively on Forensic Medicine, on *Materia Medica*, and on General Physics.

Dr. Stone took a uniform interest in the affairs of the College, and held some important offices therein. In 1884 he became a Censor, in 1886 an Examiner, in the same year Lumleian Lecturer, and in 1887 Harveian Orator.

Dr. Stone's health began to fail in 1887, when he became ailing, irritable, distressed with subjective nerve sensations and sleepless. In 1890 he suffered from contraction of the field of vision, from partial colour blindness, and from an aggravation of his other symptoms. He himself considered that he was suffering from cerebral tumour. Three months before his death he was attacked with sudden coma, and afterwards with aphasia. On the 5th of July he died from syncope. The autopsy revealed no organic disease.

Doctor Stone was a man of fine abilities, of manifold gifts, of extensive acquirements, and of an acutely sensitive organization. He was at once a scholar and a mathematician, and not only the possessor of much classical learning, but familiar with the methods and results of the highest research in physics. Acquainted with all the recent developments of organic chemistry, he understood also the higher problems of electro-dynamics, and thought he perceived some of the relations which connected them. An accomplished musician, he could also discuss with you the canons of literary expression and the principles of art, the early aspects of civilization and modern political constitutions, the origin of life, and the destiny of man. And when you listened for a little while to his conversation—sometimes sparkling with corruscations of wit and humour, of repartee and sarcasm—you became fascinated by his variety and brilliancy, and imagined yourself face to face with a modern and veritable Creighton.

But a longer knowledge and a closer criticism brought to light the fact that his powers were not so solid and stable as you at first supposed ; that his knowledge was neither so accurate nor so profound as it seemed ; and that his manifold gifts and extensive attainments required the philosophic insight, the trained patience, and the sound judgment, to force them into fruitful and healthy issues. It is true that he had wonderful receptivity ; that he possessed considerable powers of lucid and orderly exposition ; that he was ready in the application of theoretical knowledge to practical uses ; that he was not wanting in the felicities of words, analogies, and allusions ; that when his social instincts were asleep he was quick to perceive the weak points of a contention, and to expose them with sarcastic vigour and keenness ; and that his feeling and imagination, when they moved with his knowledge, lifted him into eloquence.

But he was not a creator of ideas ; he was not a thinker out of thoughts ; he was not a ready re-adjuster of old knowledge to new environments ; he played with too many subjects to get the mastery of any one of them ; he interested, instructed, and impressed everyone who came within the sphere of his influence ; but in none of them did he create a new life ; none of them did he touch with fire from heaven.

Dr. Stone had many of the qualities and much of the knowledge which concur to the making of a great physician. But he was wanting in seriousness, in perseverance, in limitation and concentration, in insight, in self-effacement, in wisdom ; and Medicine, fully feminine, is a jealous goddess who grants her highest favours only to those who offer an undivided worship at her shrine.

An able, gifted, accomplished and brilliant man, a charming companion, a faithful friend, and a favourite of nature—it must be confessed, with a sadness beyond expression, that Dr. Stone failed to fulfil the splendid promise of his earlier years, and that his later life, with all its incitements, and all its opportunities, was, as it were, written in water.

THOMAS ALFRED BARKER, M.D.

THOMAS ALFRED BARKER was born in Derbyshire in 1807. He studied at Edinburgh, Paris, and Dublin, and took his degree in Medicine in Edinburgh in 1829. In the same year he went into residence at Downing College, Cambridge, where, in 1840, he took his doctor's degree. He was elected Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital in 1839. In 1846 he was promoted to the Fellowship of this College. In 1849 he became a Censor, and again, in 1861, a Censor for the second, and in 1869 a Censor for the third time. In 1860 he was Lumleian Lecturer, and in 1869 he became an examiner to the College. In the year 1860 Dr. Barker became Lecturer on Medicine, and in 1861 Dean of the Medical School at St. Thomas's Hospital. Towards the close of 1869 he resigned his hospital and college appointments, and shortly afterwards he withdrew from private practice. From this time until near his death, in October, 1891, Dr. Barker led a retired and simple life, although constantly occupying himself in loving service to the sick and needy.

Dr. Barker was a man of dignified and courteous manners, an admirable practical physician, an able and zealous teacher, and the contributor of some important articles to the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, and to several medical journals. He was not, however, ambitious of literary or scientific distinction, but was content to do with his might the work which had fallen to his hands to do. He was indeed a man who seemed to realize the immanence of the Eternal, walked as if in the presence of God, and displayed in his daily life that strength, gladness, and tranquillity which issue only out of a fervent and abiding faith.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In November last the Registrar observing that, since 1887, the name of this College was omitted from the list of bodies inserted in the Medical Register, as capable of granting independently a complete qualification in Medicine and Surgery

addressed a letter to our Representative in the General Medical Council requesting him to procure a rectification of this omission.

This letter having been communicated to the Council, the Council disputed the claim of the College and concluded a very remarkable debate by a resolution instructing its Registrar to refuse registration to the holders of the College Licence and the College Membership or either of them alone, leaving to the College of Physicians the option of establishing their claim in a court of law.

The claim of this College to grant an independent qualification in Medicine and Surgery is based upon a statute of Henry VIII. in which the following words occur:—"Forasmuch as the science of Physic doth comprehend, include and contain the knowledge of Surgery as a special member and part of the same, therefore, be it enacted that any of the same Company or Fellowship of Physicians may, from time to time, as well within the City of London, as elsewhere within this realm, practice and exercise the said science of physic in all and every one of its members and parts, any Act, Statute or Provision made to the contrary notwithstanding." The privileges granted by this Statute were subsequently confirmed and enlarged by numerous Acts of Parliament passed at different times. When Registration was instituted by the Medical Act of 1858 this College in accordance with these, its undoubted rights, distinctly claimed for its Licence that it covered the whole domain of Physic entitling the holder to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. Since 1869 this claim has been always clearly set forth in the printed regulations for the Licence and on the form of Diploma granted by the College. *Furthermore, official notice of this claim was given to the General Medical Council in the same year. No objection was made to the claim, and on the motion of Dr. Bennett seconded by Dr. Christison, the notice was entered on the Council Minutes.* Lastly, by the Medical Act of 1886, it was provided that no person shall be registered under the Medical Acts unless he has passed a qualifying examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery; and the right of holding such examination was conferred on any

Medical Corporation legally qualified at the passing of this Act to grant such Diploma or Diplomas in respect of Medicine and of Surgery. *Now this Clause was specially inserted on behalf of this College; and the Act was allowed to pass without opposition only when it was clearly understood that by the said Clause our rights were sufficiently protected.*

The issue by the General Medical Council to the College of Physicians of a challenge to substantiate in a Court of Law its claim to the right of granting an independent qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, may have been pardonable and capable of friendly discussion; but when in the face of all that had been communicated to it and of all that it knew, it adversely prejudged our case, and spoke of the College as "ill-advisedly competing in the market with a Licence for Surgery," "as resolving to act against the spirit of the Law," as "obtaining admission of our Licentiates to the Register under very irregular conditions," as "instituting in private such regulations as the College should choose without warning given to the General Council," as "conducting examinations in secret," as "attempting to evade the Act of Parliament," as "holding imperfect examinations," and as "granting Diplomas *sub-rosa*," it imputed to us or it implied in us not only legal irregularity, but the gravest moral blame, a line of conduct was adopted and pursued which happily for the character of human intercourse has few if any parallels in assemblies of high-minded men.

The etiquette among parties to a suit of this kind and the dignity of the Chair forbid me from entering at present into any detailed criticism of the position and action of the General Medical Council in this contention.

Our case, copies of which are on the table, prepared with the greatest pains by the Registrar is now in the hands of our lawyers and it will shortly be tried and settled in Court.

THE FIVE YEARS' CURRICULUM.

In July, 1890, the question of a five years' curriculum was raised afresh in the College, by the Resolution submitted to our consideration by the General Medical Council.

The rapid extension of Medical knowledge, the demands of experimental research, and the creation of new studies, rendered imperative and pressing, a prolongation of the time of study from four to five years. Accordingly, in April of last year, the College, always impressed with the importance of the subject, passed by a large majority a Resolution to this effect.

All the parties concerned in this movement having agreed to require a fifth year of study for the completion of their curricula, there arose another question much more difficult to settle. In what manner could we, for the best advantage of the public and the profession, dispose of the year which we had obtained. It became immediately apparent that, if instead of one year, we had had five years at our disposal, they would not have sufficed to meet and satisfy the demands which were made upon us, for the enlargement of existing courses of lectures, for the creation of new subjects of instruction, and for the introduction of laboratory work.

In these circumstances, we looked about for some principle which would safely and justly guide us through this great difficulty. And we found this principle in considering the respective claims of scientific and of practical work. Acknowledging fully the necessity of a scientific training for practical Medicine we could not forget—our duty pressed us to remember—that Medicine was an Art which could not be learned by description, but by seeing and doing, that the practical training of our students was being enroached upon by the demands of scientific research; and that we were becoming subject to the grave reproach of sending forth our students to practice their art without a practical clinical training adequate to the discharge of the responsibilities so incurred. Here we found the way out of our difficulties; and we agreed to dispose of the additional year of study in such a manner as would enlarge

the clinical knowledge and increase the practical skill of our students.

Since my last Annual Address, the Council to which the whole subject had been referred by the College, after receiving a report on it from the Committee of Management, appointed the following Committee to investigate and report afresh upon the subject:—Dr. Sturges, Chairman, Dr. Gee, Dr. Cheadle, Dr. Church, Dr. Payne, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Whipham. Dr. Payne acted as Secretary.

This Committee, with large powers of reference, immediately entered upon its work; and after numerous meetings, conferences, interviews and an extensive correspondence, submitted to the Council a draft Scheme for the revision of the Curriculum. This Scheme, substantially accepted by the Council, was considered by the College on the 30th July, and, in order that the opinions of the Provincial Schools should be known, deferred until October.

In December, the Committee of Council again met, considered the reports received from the Provincial Schools, and issued a supplementary report, and embodied it in Revised Recommendations. This report, with the Scheme revised in accordance with it, was adopted by the Council on the 3rd, and also by the College on the 17th December. The College appointed Delegates to confer concerning the Scheme, with Delegates from the Royal College of Surgeons. The Delegates of the College of Physicians were:—Dr. Sturges, Dr. Church, Dr. Gee, Dr. Cheadle, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Whipham, Dr. Payne, Dr. Ord, Dr. Norman Moore.

The Delegates of the Royal College of Surgeons were:—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Hulke, Mr. Berkeley Hill, Sir William Savory, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. C. Heath, Mr. Pick, Mr. M. Banks, and Sir William MacCormac.

On the 7th June, 1891, the Delegates met, and agreed to recommend the revised Scheme for adoption by the Colleges.

The Report and Scheme, together with the same cast in the form of Regulations for the guidance of Students and Teachers were submitted to the two Colleges on the 14th January, and adopted.

Agreeably to the recommendations of the Delegates the preparation of the Synopses necessitated by the Scheme, was referred to the Committee of Management, in consultation with the Examiners ; and the financial re-arrangements to the same Committee, in conference with the Treasurers of the respective Colleges. The Synopses recommended by the Delegates were adopted on the 3rd of March ; but that part of the financial re-arrangements relating to the fees of Examiners was postponed.

The substance of the changes introduced by the new curriculum may be set forth briefly as follows :—

The period of study will be extended from four to five years. The number of examinations will be increased from three to four. In the first examination Elementary Biology will replace Elementary Physiology, and Pharmacy will replace the larger subject of Materia Medica and may at the option of the candidate be deferred until the third examination. Subjects admitting of pre-registration study will have to be taken at recognised Institutions, and attendance at Lectures on Elementary Anatomy at a medical school, before examination, will be compulsory. At the second examination Anatomy and Physiology will have to be passed at the same time. The third examination cannot be passed until the end of the fourth year of study, nor until two years after the second examination has been passed. It will include Pharmacology and Therapeutics; and the lectures on these subjects will have to be attended at a recognised medical school. The third examination will otherwise include the subjects of the present final examination, but without Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, which are reserved for the fourth examination and are to include prescription-writing, examination of cases and written papers. Midwifery and Gynæcology may be undertaken either at the third or at the fourth examination. Students will also have to attend courses of lectures on Insanity, Public Health, and Diseases of Women; courses of clinical instruction on Ophthalmology; on Fevers; and on Insanity at a recognised Lunatic Asylum; and they will have to obtain practical training in making *post-mortem* examinations. Lastly, sixth months will be added to the

total time spent in Hospital Practice. Before the third examination, eighteen months of Hospital Practice in connection with a medical school will be required ; and after that examination, twelve months of Hospital Practice, but provided they are recognised by the Examining Board, considerable latitude is allowed as to the number and class of the Hospitals at which this may be taken. The former option of spending a portion of the final year as a pupil of a Registered Practitioner is entirely withdrawn.

It cannot be doubted that the changes effected in the curriculum tend to the improvement of Medical education and to the advantage of the public ; and that the College is under the deepest obligations to the Committee, by whose patient labour, practical insight, and sound judgment, this difficult undertaking has been brought to a successful issue.

THE UNIVERSITY.

On the 18th of January, 1891, the last of many revised schemes for the re-constitution of the University of London was discussed, approved, and adopted by the College. Having been also adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons, the Senate of the University, and all the Medical Schools, it required only the confirmatory vote of Convocation to fulfil the conditions necessary for its acceptance by the Privy Council, and its ratification by Parliament. Unfortunately, this confirmatory vote was withheld, and the long labours of several years were brought to an unavailing end. For the members of Convocation, assembled in larger numbers than upon any previous occasion, ignorant of the true character and scope of the Scheme before them, excited by conflicting rumours of the intentions of the contracting parties, and frightened into precipitate action, by the cry that their degrees were in danger of degradation, delivered a decisive and an adverse vote.

It will not be contended that this Scheme, although elaborated after numerous conferences, by the care, experience, and wisdom of the most distinguished representa-

tives of the Senate, the Colleges and the Schools was perfect; but it is beyond question that, considering the complex conditions in which the problem of re-construction came before them, it was, from every point of view, the best Scheme that could then be devised. For, as finally framed and settled, it placed the University in close organic relations with all the Teaching Bodies of London; it gave to every member of them representation, rights and powers; it promoted to the position of University Colleges, every fully organized and completely equipped Scholastic Institution in London; it was capable of indefinite expansion and development; and it laid, on a sure foundation, the lines for erecting a true progressive teaching University. And, furthermore, as respects the Medical Faculty in the proposed re-construction, it conceded almost everything heretofore demanded. It gave organisation and unity under the form of a Medical Faculty to the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools; and, limited only by the veto of the Senate, it invested that Faculty with substantial control over the curriculum, the examination for certain degrees, and such other conditions of higher study as were necessary to autonomous government.

The University of London thus re-constructed in all its Faculties, would have entered on the way of attaining its just place and use in National and Metropolitan life; it would have identified itself with the promotion of the higher education among the people; it would have created a true teaching University; and, endowing the Medical Faculty of London with organization, unity, and university place and privileges, it would have offered it an opportunity for the expansion of Medical education, and the advancement of research, which it has never hitherto possessed, and, may not now for generations obtain.

The Scheme for the re-construction of the University of London having thus, for the time, disappeared, we were brought face to face with the Scheme for the foundation and organization of the Albert (now called Gresham) University.

On the 26th May, 1891, the Lord President of the Council requested University and King's Colleges to submit to the

Privy Council, on or before the 22nd of June, a statement in support of their claims for a Charter to found a Teaching University for London; and notices were sent to the Bodies petitioning against the grant of a Charter to University and King's Colleges, requiring them on the same day, to submit their objections to the Council.

The Colleges and the Medical Schools, having been continuously and closely occupied with correspondence, conferences, enquiries, and discussions concerning the reconstruction of the University of London, were unprepared, at so short a notice, to deliver their complete objections to the granting of the proposed Charter; or to submit to the Privy Council their final suggestions for its satisfactory amendment. They, accordingly, petitioned for delay; but substantially, the prayer of the petition was refused; and the College was required to present its case on or before the 22nd of June.

From the 27th of May to the 29th of June, when the prayer of University and King's Colleges for the grant of a Charter to found a new University for London was heard before a Committee of the Privy Council, this College, by its Officers, or by its University Committee, held almost daily meetings or conferences, in the hope of bringing about a satisfactory understanding between the Colleges, the Colleges and the Medical Schools, and between all these parties, and the persons promoting the foundation of the new University.

During all these negotiations, it is but simple justice to say that the attitude and action of the Royal College of Surgeons was conciliatory, helpful, and just. Our negotiations with other parties were less satisfactory; and, I am constrained to say, that sometimes our failures to agree, did not depend upon substantial differences of opinion, but upon prejudices, and upon the mere construction and interpretation of sentences, and the maintenance of positions, which time and circumstances had rendered untenable.

Whilst these negotiations for unity of opinion, and of action, were in progress, independent meetings were held to discuss the Charter proposed for the new University; and resolutions embodying the results of the discussions, were passed by the General Medical Council, the Senate of the University

of London, the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Delegates of the Medical Schools.

The Resolution of the General Medical Council was as follows:—"That whilst the Council views with the greatest sympathy any well-considered efforts to create facilities for London Medical Students to obtain Degrees in Medicine, it regards with grave concern, both in the interests of the public, and in the interests of Medical Education, any proposal to found a Degree-conferring Faculty independent of the existing University and Medical Licensing Authorities, which already number four in London alone."

The Senate of the University of London offered no serious opposition to the granting of a Charter to University and King's Colleges: but contended that the arguments of the petitioners did not apply to the Faculty of Medicine in which the Collegiate system was already fully at work; and that the concession of the Charter would institute a competition between the two Metropolitan Universities for the granting of Medical Degrees.

The Delegates of the Medical Schools resolved to dissociate themselves from the Royal Colleges; and to seek their own terms from the representatives of the Association promoting the foundation of the new University.

This action of the Schools was regarded with the gravest concern by a majority of the Senior Fellows of the College. It had been already contended that the interests of the Schools were identical with the interests of the Colleges. In the final negotiations of the Colleges with the University of London, this contention had been agreed to and acted upon; and in the Presidential Address of 1891, it was alleged that if Medicine were to take its just place in the new University, and exercise its full influence on behalf of the public welfare, in promoting research, and in raising the status of the whole profession, it would be necessary for the Schools, without prejudice to their respective autonomies, to unite in federate action with the Colleges; and so, by the strength of their united action, secure for the Medical Faculty all the concessions which were necessary to its complete development.

The good faith of the Schools has never been for a moment in question; and the sincerity of their conviction that their dissociation from the Colleges was calculated to promote the best interests of Medical education, Medical research, and Medical practice, cannot be doubted. Nevertheless, it is clear that this dissociation, steadily aimed at by the promoters of the new University, as the means of securing the safety of their complete Scheme for the Constitution of the Medical Faculty, arrested the action and paralysed the influences of the Royal Colleges, in their endeavours to amend or alter the proposed Charter; and not only turned them out of court, but also delivered them bound, at least by chains of honour, into the hands of their antagonists.

On the 12th of June there was held an important meeting of our University Committee at which a new and important scheme for union of the Royal Colleges with the new University was proposed. The scheme was in substance this: that the Royal Colleges should form the Medical Faculty of the new University; that each Medical School, retaining its autonomy, should become a constituent College; that the teachers should be adequately represented in the General Council and on the Board of Studies; and that the Medical Faculty, thus organized and unified, should directly and indirectly, subject only to the veto of the University Council, have the control of all Medical affairs. This proposal reunited the Members of the University Committee, who, with one dissentient, agreed to recommend it to the adoption of the College.

Let me here remind the Fellows that at this time the new University Charter allocated ten seats on a Supreme Council of 30 to the Medical Faculty, six to the Royal Colleges and four to the Schools; that it gave the Royal Colleges neither place nor power in the Assembly of the Faculty; that whilst it accepted the examinations of other Universities it made no mention of the examinations of the Corporations; and that it contained a clause, *protective of the Corporations if it should be retained permanently*, that a qualification for admission to the Medical Register should be one of the conditions for obtaining a Degree in Medicine from the new University. On the 20th June the College resumed consideration of the Charter pro-

posed for the new University ; and after discussing the terms upon which it would co-operate in its organization, passed the the two following resolutions :—

I. "That provided the Royal College of Surgeons will agree to do so this College is willing to assist in the formation of a new University in London on the understanding that the two Royal Colleges shall of themselves form the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine of the University ; each College to deliberate by itself and all resolutions to require the assent of both Colleges before being submitted to the Council of the University ; that Council to have the power of veto only, on the decisions of the Faculty ; and the Royal Colleges, as the Faculty of Medicine to be represented on the Council of the University."

II. "That the University Committee be desired to draft such alterations in the Charter of the proposed Albert University as shall effect this formation of the Faculty, and such others as are necessary to provide for the formation of Boards of Studies, whose duty it shall be to advise the Faculty on all matters relating to the Curriculum and Examinations, to nominate examiners, to constitute an Administrative Board for carrying out the regulations, and providing that the Boards of Studies shall be made up :—

1. Of Representatives of the Royal Colleges in equal numbers appointed by their governing bodies.
2. Of Examiners in the professional subjects for University purposes.
3. Of Teachers in professional subjects selected by the Medical Schools.

And finally providing for the representation of the several Metropolitan Medical Schools, as Colleges of the University, on the Council of the University.

And now the final position of our College having been taken and the College of Surgeons concurring, our Case was prepared for hearing before the Privy Council where it was undertaken by Sir A. Watson, Q.C., and Mr. Fitzgerald.

On the 29th June the arguing of the Case for the Albert University before the Privy Council was begun by Mr. John Rigby, Q.C., who made his chief point against the Royal

Colleges, by the unwarrantable and unjust statement that, their appearance on the occasion was merely a renewed endeavour to obtain indirectly what they had been already refused directly—the power to crown their respective examinations by Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

The second day was occupied by our Council, Sir Arthur Watson and Mr. Fitzgerald, in arguing the Case of the Royal Colleges. It was contended for them that they were willing under fitting conditions to take part in the organization of a new University for London and even of a new Medical Faculty in that University ; but that having had for many years the direction and control of Medical education in London ; and being in possession of the men, apparatus and buildings necessary to conduct the highest examining work ; having raised the examinations for qualifications to their present excellence ; having become the heads of the respective Faculties of Medicine and Surgery ; and now, containing within their ranks, almost all the Metropolitan teachers of those subjects, they could enter the new University only with such a position as would enable them to exercise a dominant influence in the Management of Medical affairs, and so continue the work which they had hitherto done with acknowledged advantage to Medical education and the public welfare.

On July 1st, the third day of the hearing, the Case was closed by the reply of the Council for the Promoters of the Albert University, who for the moment completed the dissociation of the Medical Schools from the Royal Colleges, by the strategic offer to the Delegates of the former Bodies of terms which they did not think it wise to reject.

At the conclusion of the hearing Lord Selborne proposed to “safeguard” the interests of Medicine, considered by the Royal Colleges to be imperilled by the Charter proposed for the new University, by giving to their six representatives on the Council a veto on all proposals in Medical affairs not having the support of the Medical Faculty and Boards of Studies of the new University ; and he expressed the opinion that the Royal Colleges might accept the charter with that provision.

Furthermore his Lordship recommended the promoters of the Albert University, in the twelve days that would elapse

before the pronouncement of judgment to arrange their differences with the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools.

On the 6th of July, agreeably to the recommendation of Lord Selborne a Conference was held at University College of the Delegates of the Royal Colleges and Medical Schools with the Representatives of the Albert University; but the latter, now convinced of the success of their Cause, conceded nothing to the Royal Colleges but an insignificant modification by restriction of Lord Selborne's veto and almost everything to the Schools which they had sought; that is to say, it conceded to the Schools five direct representatives on the Council of the University, if the Royal Colleges entered along with them, and ten representatives if they did not.

The result of this conference appeared to show that the Promoters of the Albert University had changed their attitude to the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools; for the tenor of their speeches was to discourage the entrance into the University of the Royal Colleges and to encourage by additional concessions the entrance of the Medical Schools.

On the 7th of July the Chairman of the Delegates of the Medical Schools proposed a Conference of that body with the representatives of the Royal Colleges with a view to joint action for maintaining their respective claims before the Privy Council.

Had this proposal for joint action between the Royal Colleges and the Schools been accepted and acted upon previous to the hearing of the Case before the Privy Council it is probable that all we have contended for—the dominance of the Colleges in the Medical Faculty of the University, would, in substance if not in form have been granted. It was now too late, when the hearing before the Privy Council was over, to expect that any result of such a Conference, however honourable to the Schools, and however gratifying to the Royal Colleges would sensibly influence the judgement about to be pronounced and perhaps already settled. Nevertheless out of regard for the Schools whose case this College had warmly and unvaryingly advocated as its own, arrangements were made for a meeting of all the parties concerned on the following day.

On the 8th of July the Delegates of the Royal Colleges met and considered their position in the light of the hearing before the Privy Council and they resolved :—

“That the Royal Colleges abide by their former position requiring to have the control of the professional curriculum and examinations for Medical Degrees ; but that they are open to the suggestion of any arrangement, other than that they have proposed, which would secure the same object.”

A Conference was then held between the Delegates of the Royal Colleges and the Delegates of the Medical Schools ; and at its conclusion it was agreed :—“That the Delegates of the Schools should support the Scheme of the Royal Colleges as set forth in their case, the Colleges undertaking on their part to support the case of the Schools.”

The Case of the Colleges as it now stood was this :—

1.—The Colleges to form the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine and to have the representation of that Faculty upon the Council.

2.—The Council of the University to have a veto upon, but no power to alter the decisions of, the Faculty.

3.—The Colleges to be represented on the Boards of Studies.

The Case of the Medical Schools comprehended four points :—

1.—The representation of each School upon the Council.

2.—The recognition of each School as a College of the University.

3.—The full representation of the Schools on the Boards of Studies.

4.—The recitation of the names of each School in the Charter.

On the 9th of July, the Fellows again assembled in College, and resolved—

I.—“That the Royal College of Physicians re-affirms the position previously assumed, viz., that the College would make it essential to its taking part in the formation of a new University, that, in conjunction with the Royal College of

Surgeons, it should have the entire control of the curriculum and examinations for Medical Degrees ; and whilst not willing to make any further proposition to the Promoters of the Albert University, is not unwilling to consider any proposal substantially in accord with the principle asserted."

II.—"To ratify the agreement entered into between its Delegates, the Delegates of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Delegates of the Medical Schools."

On the 13th of July the Committee of the Privy Council assembled for judgment ; no further hearing of the cause was permitted ; and the recent agreement of the Medical Schools with the Royal Colleges was, officially at least, unknown to the Committee of Council.

The main points of this judgment may be summed up under the following heads :—

1.—The Petition of University and King's Colleges to found a new University for London is granted.

2.—A minimum residence of two years in one of the London Colleges is required from every Student, as one of the conditions of obtaining a Degree in the new University.

3.—Power is given to grant Degrees in Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine, on certain conditions, to persons of either sex.

4.—The claims of the Royal Colleges to form the Faculty of Medicine are disallowed.

5.—The Faculty of Medicine will be constituted, subject to the approval of the Council, by teachers in the various Constituent Colleges, and by other persons who are or have been engaged in the teaching of Medicine in the University, or in any of its Colleges. The functions of the Faculty will be to elect representatives to the Board of Studies and to the Council.

6.—The Medical Schools are made constituent Colleges in the Faculty of Medicine alone.

7.—Six direct representatives on the Council are offered to the Royal Colleges ; and five, by alternate selection, to the Medical Schools.

8.—Should the Royal Colleges decline to enter the

University, ten seats on the Council are given to the Medical Schools ; so that each School would have its own representative thereon.

9.—The Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine is to have four representatives on the Council ; so that in a Council of thirty-nine, Medicine would be represented by fourteen members.

10.—If both the Royal Colleges, declining to enter the University at present, should desire to enter it afterwards, permission is given for re-adjusting the representation of the Royal Colleges and of the Schools on the Council ; provided that the whole number of representatives should not together exceed eleven.

11.—No Medical Degree is to be conferred upon any Candidate who has not previously obtained a qualification entitling to Registration under the Medical Acts.

By this Clause, one of supreme importance in the constitution of the new University, it will be seen that protection is given to the material interests of the Royal Colleges ; and that the University does not claim for its Medical Degrees a qualification to practise.

12.—Power is given to assign a place on the Council to the Apothecaries Company.

13.—The area to be covered by the new University, is that of the County of London.

This judgment found the Medical Schools, at the last moment, pledged to co-operate with the Royal Colleges ; so, that if the pledge were to be kept, none of the ten Schools could enter the new University, and no Medical Faculty could be formed, except by the Medical Schools of the petitioning Colleges. But the Royal Colleges, loyal to the Schools, and regarding their proper place and privileges as necessary to the complete development of the Medical Faculty of London, seeing that this judgment conceded to them all that could be reasonably demanded, and not disposed to take corporate advantage of such an accident, liberated the Schools from their Agreement with the Colleges, and left them free to negotiate with the representatives of the new University.

Once more the Schools thus became dissociated from the

Royal Colleges ; and by this dissociation, and by the reversion to the Schools of the places on the Council, forfeited by the Royal Colleges declining to enter the new University, the identity of their interests, and the harmony of their action, were put in jeopardy.

On the 21st July, the Fellows of the College, in addition to liberating the Schools from the engagements into which they had entered with the Royal Colleges—a proceeding shared by the Royal College of Surgeons—discussed at great length, the following resolution recommended by the University Committee to the acceptance of the College :—“ That the College should adhere to its Resolution of the 9th July, adopted in common with the Royal College of Surgeons, and decline to take part in the formation of the new University on the terms proposed by the Committee of the Privy Council, inasmuch as the power hereby conferred on the Royal Colleges is wholly inadequate to the discharge of the responsibilities they would undertake.”

After a statement by the President, of the position and relations in which the College was placed by the Privy Council judgment ; after pointing out the various courses which might be followed in the circumstances ; and, after endeavouring to forecast the issues to which each, if followed, might lead, the Fellows closed a protracted debate and passed the Resolution by a majority of one.

About this time the Promoters of the Albert University entered into negotiations for union with Gresham College ; and subject to the condition of changing the name of the Albert to the name of the Gresham University, the proposals of University and King's College were accepted by the Executive of the Civic Institution. The agreement between the two parties was approved by the Privy Council ; and, with some slight alterations, the Charter of the new University, settled by the Committee of Council, was finally submitted to the judgment of Parliament. Here, the objections to the Charter increased in number and grew in strength ; opposition to it arose in the the chief industrial and educational centres of the country, and found expression through important deputations to the Prime Minister ; and at last, the opposing

crusade assumed such formidable dimensions, that the Government, yielding to the force of public opinion, remitted the Charter, by way of the Privy Council, to the consideration of a new Royal Commission.

The question of the foundation of a new University for London, and of the place of the Medical Faculty therein, is thus re-opened for discussion ; and the Fellows will shortly have to determine whether the College shall take part in the new negotiations, or whether, continuing to fulfil its life on the present lines, it shall stand aloof and leave to others the duties and responsibilities of organizing the new University.

If everything were to remain as it now is ; if the College were to continue in the possession of its right to grant a complete qualification for practice ; if the union between this College and the College of Surgeons were to be maintained ; if the Membership or Fellowship did not cease to be a necessary condition for Hospital and other high appointments ; and if our general prestige remained undiminished, much might be said in favour of pursuing a course which would leave open to us a useful and honourable career not unworthy of our best traditions, of our present position, and of our highest aims.

But if a new University is founded, and we resolve to remain without its walls, shall we be wise in concluding that things *will* be permitted to continue as they are, and that our place and privileges will remain untouched ? Having regard to the natural aspirations of a new University ; to the tenour of public opinion ; and to the attitude of our adversaries, watching to strike, I have the gravest misgivings upon this point. Judging the probable course of future action from the course of action recently pursued by the parties interested in this question, it is unlikely that the Medical Schools constituting the Medical Faculty of the new University, will be content to remain without the power to stamp their own productions with their own "trade mark" ; they will seek, and may obtain for their Medical Degree, the right of qualification for practice. At what a serious disadvantage in the eyes of the vulgar and unthinking, which make the majority of people, would the College then be placed. In return for a high

examination, candidates would receive only a simple qualification to practise; whilst in return for the new University Examination, inferior possibly to ours, they would have the prestige of a University education, and the privileges of a University title and rank.

Furthermore, the majority of persons engaged in benevolent and other public works, unable to judge professional questions on any other than popular principles, almost always erroneous, are actively opposed to the retention of the Membership or the Fellowship of either of the Royal Colleges, as a condition for Hospital or other appointments; and if this College should stand aloof from the new University, and if the growth of the new University should beget, as, in the circumstances, would be natural, a conflict of interest, it is probable that the conditions of Membership or Fellowship now required for Hospital appointments would be swept away. What then? Assuredly the College would suffer from decreasing applications for Memberships; and this, with decreasing applications for License; and agricultural property steadily changing from a source of income to a source of expenditure, the Fellows would have to face a diminution of income, becoming inadequate to the maintenance of the College. But these material effects would be as nothing compared with the educational and the moral consequences which would follow such a change, if it were effected, in the conditions of Hospital appointments. Merely popular persons and irregular practitioners might become our chief clinical teachers; scientific study, and the practical training based thereon, would be sacrificed; the public would become the tribunal for the judgment of professional questions; and the ethical principles which the wisdom of generations of physicians have created for the guidance of professional life, work, and intercourse, would be put to irremediable confusion.

Nor are even these effects all that might follow our dissociation from the Schools and our isolation from the new University. We should probably become excluded from the direction and control of Medical education and Medical affairs; we could no longer pretend to be the chief representative, leader, and guide of the Medical profession; our Court

for the settlement of ethical questions and the regulations of professional life would be shorn of its authority—and no University is charged with this necessary duty; our means of making known to the State and the Public, who amongst us are the most distinguished for character, abilities and knowledge would be so narrowed as to become inadequate; and the checks by which we control the relations of irregular practitioners with the public would be eventually abolished.

It is true that none of these things must necessarily happen even if we hold ourselves aloof from all concern in the foundation of a new University. But it is equally true that the occurrence of such effects from such abstention is not improbable. It demands, therefore, the closest consideration of the Fellows lest we should be taken unawares, and lose the heritage with which we have been entrusted to hand down unimpaired to our successors.

Should the Fellows resolve that the College shall enter the new University, provided that the terms of entrance are such as are due to the work which it has done, the position it occupies, the influence which it exercises, and the contributions which it could make to the efficient working of such an organisation, they will have to consider to which of the two schemes now in the field—the re-constitution of the London University or the re-modelling of the Gresham University, they will give their countenance and help.

The Royal Commissioners decided that the re-constitution of the London University should be attempted before the foundation of a new University was considered. There is much to be said in favour of this decision; and as it is probable that a like course will be followed by the new Commissioners, it is desirable that I should place this alternative first before the Fellows.

In the beginning of this address I spoke of the final scheme for the re-construction of the University of London as having been accepted by the parties concerned as forming a sufficiently satisfactory nucleus for the development of a true teaching University; and as, considering the complex and conflicting conditions in which the problem of re-construction was presented for solution, the best that could at that time be

devised. But since then many things have occurred to enlarge our knowledge, to modify our views, and to require a re-construction of the problem for solution. It becomes more and more probable that the only method of re-organising the London University in such a manner as to develop to their utmost the highest functions of academic life and satisfy the reasonable demands of London teachers and students will be to organise a department of the present University which shall be the chief department, and shall be so constituted in all its parts as to become in and by itself the true teaching University for London. A department thus organised with its constituent Colleges, its Faculties, its Boards of Studies, its own teachers and examiners, and its Convocation, all together adequately and proportionately represented in a Senate with which they are organically incorporated, would probably do all that can be done in the present generation for the higher education of London.

The Medical Faculty would prove in this re-construction as indeed it will prove in the organization of every new University one of the chief difficulties to be overcome. For by reason of its size, its importance and its complex relations to other faculties and to the national health, it must be treated apart and upon its own merits. Nevertheless if the negotiating parties were in earnest, and if the public welfare and not personal or corporate ambition were the supreme object of their endeavours every difficulty would vanish ; and such a faculty as would provide for the best knowledge of the time and the fullest opportunities for research would be firmly secured.

The Senate of this department of the London University, should possess complete autonomy as respects Metropolitan Curricula and Degrees in all the Faculties ; and should be able to act, side by side with the Imperial Department of the University, continuing its functions as it discharges them at the present time, but in a manner subordinate to the needs and the desires of London. The connection of the two Senates, and the unity of the whole University might be secured by the creation of a Supreme Council, composed of representatives from each Senate, in whom the general Government of the University should be vested.

This mode of re-constituting the University of London has received the support of many experienced and thoughtful minds ; and no one has more ably or earnestly advocated the adoption of a reconstitution of this general character than our Registrar, Dr. Liveing.

But if the reconstitution of the University of London should prove again impracticable, we shall have to fall back upon the more serious enterprise of organizing an altogether new University of London.

The Charter for the Gresham University is not dead. It is merely remitted for further consideration ; and it is probable, the London University reconstruction failing, that it will be made by the new Commission the foundation of the final Scheme for the new University. Our main interest lies in the proposed constitution of its Medical Faculty ; but as good citizens and educated men, we cannot remain indifferent to the organisation of the whole University.

The first, and the supreme thought, about this new University is, that it should be so organised as to be capable of such developments and re-adjustments as will eventually cover the whole fields of learning and of science ; of distinguishing education from instruction, and of accepting the growth and development of the intellect, as in itself an end although subservient to other ends ; and of securing for this Metropolis, the best men, the most advanced knowledge, the truest culture, and the most original investigators that the age can produce. For it must be honestly confessed that we are not all that our abilities, our opportunities, our aspirations, should have made us : we are somewhat wanting in the source and the inspiration of all great and enduring work : we are deficient in ideas and in enthusiasm. We, who stand so high, who have done such great work, whose influence over research and practice is so powerful, cannot afford to fall lower in the intellectual hierarchy of the nations ; to produce men of information for men of training ; to lose grasp of research, and the power of producing original investigators ; to continue barren of discoveries which shall open new avenues of thought, and multiply the applications of knowledge to the business of life ; and to be forced to

sustain the higher part of our intellectual digestion with the crumbs which fall from the tables of French and German professors.

In the second place, it would seem necessary that the Universities should recognise three stages or degrees of knowledge ; the knowledge necessary for the ordinary course of general training ; the technical knowledge necessary to those whose subsequent studies will lead them into the arts connected with the respective Faculties ; and that higher knowledge which, carrying the student beyond what may be necessary for graduation, represents the organised thought and work of the time in special departments, and is calculated to develop the thinkers and workers, who shall themselves become the thinkers, workers, and teachers of succeeding generations.

In the third place, it seems to me impossible, with any prospect of growing and abiding success, to found a University *de novo* ; since the laws of human development require that the new, as respects its nature and development, should issue naturally and necessarily out of the old. No ideal can now be realised : we must be content with what, if sufficient, is practicable ; nor are we likely to attain to the best that is practicable, unless the contracting parties approach each other in the spirit of mutual concession, and even of personal sacrifice.

In the fourth place, whilst it would be probably disastrous to place the control of the University in the hands of merely rich and prominent persons who have neither sympathies with academic knowledge nor experience of academic life, it would be, on the other hand, at least inexpedient, to place it in the hands of the teachers alone. This is not said from any distrust of either the capacity or the disinterestedness of the teachers ; but it is an axiom in human affairs, that men, whose material interests drag them in one direction, and their public duties in another, should be protected from the strength of their own temptations. indeed, it is on quite other grounds, that placing the control of the new University exclusively in the hands of the Teachers is considered to be inexpedient. Teachers do not represent to us all that the successful

management of a University, in the fulness of all its relations, requires. They will, indeed, represent to us youth, energy, enthusiasm, present experience in teaching, new ideas, the educational needs of students, and an active sympathy with them in the perils and the difficulties of their lives. But to complete their grasp and mastery of University affairs; to ensure a full insight into the relations of educational questions to Society, to the State, and to the great industrial movements of our national life, there will be necessary the counsel of men, who themselves have been teachers; who have practised in one or other of the Faculties; who have finished the courses through which the present teachers are passing, and can tell them somewhat of the difficulties and dangers which they still have to encounter; who have become versed in affairs; and who, not being old, have replaced what they have lost of the energies of youth, by the experience and the wisdom begotten of riper years.

In the fifth place, the chief aim of the new University should not be to increase the number of Graduates by lowering the standard of examination for Degrees, and so secure a showy, but delusive success. It should be to cheapen the unnecessary costliness of University Education; to make easy the entrance into academic life, of those who are naturally qualified for higher study, and capable of independent research; to communicate the best knowledge; to suggest ideas; to promote investigation; and to train the minds of its alumni for successfully encountering the higher thought and work of life.

Furthermore, as there is an organic and unchangeable difference between the mere acquisition of knowledge and true education, it is essential that the University should not stamp with the same academic symbol those who, passing the same examination, have acquired the necessary knowledge; in one case through intermittent and irregular instruction derived from books and crammers; and in the other case, through an efficiently trained teacher and continuous study under the conditions of academic life.

I now propose to set forth the main points of the finally revised Charter of the Gresham University: and to make

clear to the Fellows the position of the Royal Colleges and of the Medical Faculty therein.

The University will consist of constituent Colleges.

There will be created at present four Faculties ; Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine.

A College may be a College in one or in several Faculties.

University and King's Colleges are Colleges in all the Faculties.

The ten Medical Schools are constituent Colleges in Medicine only.

The University shall grant Degrees in all the Faculties, and to persons of both sexes.

No Degree shall be granted to any student who has not passed, at least, two years of the final course of his study, in a College of the University.

No Degree in Medicine shall be granted to any person who has not previously obtained a qualification of Registration under the Medical Acts.

The University shall have power, for just reasons, to deprive any Graduate of his Degree ; and to restore it to him on sufficient occasion being shown.

Certificates of Proficiency, in any branches of knowledge may be granted by the University, after Examination, to Scholars in any College, University, or School.

The University may appoint Lecturers, independently of a College, to give instruction on any subject, whether it be, or be not included in a Faculty.

The Authorities, or Governors of the University, shall be the Chancellor, the High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Council, the Assemblies of the Faculties, the Boards of Studies, and the Convocation.

The Council shall be composed of—

The Chancellor	...	...	...	...	1
The High Steward (The Lord Mayor of London)	...	...	...	...	1
Three Members from University College					3
Three Members from King's College	...				3
One Member from each Medical College					10
Four Members to represent the Faculty of Arts	...	...	...	...	4

Four Members to represent the Faculty of					
Science	...	...	...	...	4
Four Members to represent the Faculty of					
Law	...	...	...	...	4
Four Members to represent the Faculty of					
Medicine	...	...	...	...	4
Crown Nominees	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
					40
					<hr/>

An analysis of this constitution of the Council, leads to the conclusion that directly and indirectly, it substantially invests University and King's Colleges with dominant power in the University. Whether this is due to the present condition of those Colleges, or just to co-operative institutions, may be regarded, at the least, as doubtful.

Assemblies of the Faculties.

The Assemblies of the Faculties shall consist of such persons giving regular instruction in any of the subjects included in the Faculties, for any College in the University, as shall be designated by the Governing Body of that College.

Each Assembly of a Faculty may elect, as Members of it, University Lecturers, or persons who are, or have been, engaged in teaching, in any College of the University.

Subsequent to the constitution of the Council, its approval will be necessary to the admission of any person to the Assembly of a Faculty.

The only functions assigned to the Assembly of a Faculty, are the election of a certain number of its Members to represent the Faculty on its corresponding Board of Studies and to elect representatives on the Council.

Boards of Studies.

There is to be a Board of Studies for each Faculty. It shall consist, firstly of Members of the Faculty, elected by the Assembly of the Faculty from among its own Members; and secondly, of such of the Examiners of the University in the subjects of the Faculty as shall be nominated by the Council.

Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers:—

- (a) To elect a Chairman, and regulate the order of its own proceedings.

(b) To consider and report upon any matter referred to it by the Council.

(c) To represent to the Council its opinion upon any matter connected with the degrees and examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.

(d) To deliberate when required with the Council or any Committee thereof.

(e) To act concurrently with any other Board or Boards of Studies when required by the Council.

The main points to be considered in the constitution of a Board of Studies are these: that it possesses no executive and no administrative powers; that its functions are confined to consultation, report, and recommendation; and that every proposal, even of a professional kind, although urgent in character, and made by an unanimous vote is subject to the approval of the Council.

Convocation.

Convocation shall consist of the Chancellor, High Steward, Vice-Chancellor, and all registered graduates of three years' standing. It shall not be assembled until ten years from the date of the granting of the Charter.

Convocation shall have the following powers:—

(a) To regulate the order of its own proceedings and to elect a Chairman.

(b) To elect a Chancellor on and after the first vacancy.

(c) To elect Members to fill alternate vacancies on the Council after ten years.

(d) To sanction the registrations of persons upon whom ad eundem degrees shall have been conferred.

(e) To discuss and declare an opinion upon whatsoever University matter may be referred to it by the Council.

Examinations:—

Every examination in a Faculty shall be conducted conjointly by such members of the Assembly of the Faculty and such other persons, called External Examiners, as the Council may from time to time appoint.

In case the produce of fees is insufficient to meet the

ordinary expenses of the Management of the University the Council may require from the several Colleges contributions for defraying those expenses. Any Colleges may appeal against the requisition to the Chancellor whose judgment shall be final.

Such in outline is the finally revised Charter of the Gresham University, and such in substance is the Charter which will be again submitted to our acceptance. It has many defects and drawbacks: it is not a teaching University but an Assembly of teaching Colleges; the Colleges are independent of adequate University control; the management of the University will be in the hands of the teachers; the direct interests of the teachers will be in the direction of relaxing the strictness of examinations, and increasing the number of graduates; the teachers of University and King's Colleges might decide all discussions in their own favour; the tendency of the whole new University machinery is to favour the acquisition of knowledge sufficient for graduation, and to disfavour the acquisition of knowledge necessary to the evolution of ideas and the promotion of discovery; and finally it does not appear that any adequate provision is made for the preliminary training of the mind as an instrument of research. Nevertheless with all these defects, and with other defects which I have not mentioned, it does appear to me probable that the Gresham Charter is capable of such alteration in respect of the constitution of the new University, and of the position and powers of the Medical Faculty therein, as should commend it to the acceptance of the Royal Colleges and the Medical Schools, provided the re-constitution of the Old London University should again be found impracticable.

But in the foundation of this new University it is, I think, indispensable that room should be found for the following things:—

(a) For expansion, development, re-adjustment, and a closer union with Constituent Colleges.

(b) For the institution of University teaching and the promotion of research.

(c) For neutralizing if it should exist, the predominance of University and King's Colleges.

(*d*) For protecting the interests of Medicine by investing three-fourths of the Medical Faculty with the power of veto upon any adverse action of the Council in Medical Affairs.

(*e*) For investing the Medical Faculty, subject to the qualified veto just described, with powers to direct, control, and settle, all purely Medical Affairs.

This University question is confessedly one of supreme importance and also of supreme difficulty. And, considering the mixed character of the motives which determine the action of individuals and the settlement of affairs, doubts as to its satisfactory solution are both natural and excusable. For myself, I do not relinquish hope. I even have the belief that if the question is approached in that spirit which knows how to distinguish what is just and wise from what are merely the promptings of personal interest or the cravings for corporate aggrandisement, and which is willing for the public welfare to make those personal sacrifices without which no great work is ever accomplished, I cannot doubt that there will be securely laid the foundations of a University adequate to supply the growing needs of the intellectual life of this great City and satisfactory to the highest aspirations of those who are to teach and to be taught therein.

Here I must liberate you from further listening ; for the Fellows have now to proceed to the election of a President for the coming year—a duty which is the main object of our assembling together to-day and one which cannot be longer delayed.

16 vols.
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